



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, November 10, 1841.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

New Jersey.

The difficulties in the New Jersey Legislature have been settled, and Mr. Pennington has been re-elected Governor by the following triumphant vote—

For Pennington, 44
For Peter D. Vroom, 30

Whig majority on joint ballot, 14

Governor Pennington was inaugurated the afternoon of the same day.

Governor Porter has appointed John B. Butler of Allegheny to be Canal Commissioner in place of Hugh Keys lately deceased.

Colt's trial at New York has been postponed to the 27th of December.

Potatoes.

Twenty thousand bushels were recently sold at Hallowell, Maine, at two shillings per bushel.

At Green Bay, where wheat is selling for seventy cents a bushel, flour is retailed at \$7.00 a barrel!

Governor Corwin, of Ohio, has appointed Thursday, the 2d of December, as a day of Thanksgiving throughout that State.

The Intelligencer of Friday last says:—General D. Parker, formerly Adjutant and Inspector General, and subsequently Paymaster General of the Army, has been appointed by the Secretary of War Chief Clerk of that Department.

"Come Home."

The last New Orleans Picayune contains the above cheering and welcome exhortation to those who love its "sunny clime." Touching disease and the safety of strangers arriving there, it says: All may now return or come to New Orleans without fear of contracting the yellow fever. Those—all those who seek to better their condition by their talents and industry, and who, at the same time, increase the growth and wealth of our beloved city, are welcome among us. Let sharpers, loafers, sharks and blacklegs keep away.

The Philadelphia Post Office.

A paragraph in a morning contemporary a day or two since, in which it was alleged that several heavy losses had been sustained through mismanagement or crime in the Philadelphia Post Office, we know to be utterly groundless. The forty-five thousand dollars sent from Boston was committed to the care of *Harnden's Express*, and it is not pretended that it was ever in the Post Office at Boston, Philadelphia, or any intermediate place. The "twenty thousand dollars" alleged to have been sent from Brooklyn has dwindled down in the reports to twenty dollars, and there is as little evidence of wrong in the Post Offices in this case, as in the other. All the charges calculated to effect the reputation of Mr. Montgomery appear to be equally destitute of foundation. Mr. Hobbie, of the Post Office Department, is in Philadelphia attending the Circuit Court in behalf of the United States against Reeside, and not on account of any errors in the administration of the office in that city. An Officer of the Department has communicated these facts to the paper to which we have alluded, over his proper signature, and it will, of course, retract the charges against Mr. Montgomery, who is one of the most careful, competent and scrupulous officers in the country. We cannot but regret the appearance of any articles calculated to convey a different impression.—*Tribune*.

LOCO GAINS.—The Sussex (N. J.) Register shows off the boasted triumphs of the Locos in some parts where little or no exertion is made by the Whigs in the following style.

Whig gain in Sussex.—Computed in Locofoco style.—At the late election in Sussex the regular Locofoco candidate for Council had 1102 votes; regular whig, none; Locofoco majority, 1102. The majority last November was 1762—making a clear whig gain in eleven months of six hundred and sixty two votes!—We call this getting up stairs pretty rapidly.

The Arkansas Tragedy.

The last Arkansas Gazette contains a description of the late outrage and wholesale murder at Island 64. It is said that "most of the lynchings were the former associates" of their unfortunate victims; and that they combined to murder them and drive them off in order to get their property. The Gazette publishes the names of the murderers and the murdered. It appears that since the murder, the lynchings have driven the women and children from their homes in Coahoma county, burned their houses and sold their lands and property "under sham judgements." Judge Lacy of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, and some of the most respectable citizens, have been threatened with death if they attempted to bring the lynchings to justice.

New York Election.

The Whigs have succeeded in electing one Senator from New York city—Morris Franklin—as will be seen by the following statement of the vote in the first district:

	Whig.	Loco Foco.
Franklin. Lord.	16,214	16,131
Richmond,	16,456	16,227
Lings,	74	74
	139	122

16,353 16,253 16,530 16,301
Varian's majority over Franklin, 177
Franklin's majority over Purdy, 52
The abolition ticket polled about 75 votes.
The Carroll Hall ticket, upwards of 2,000.

The Courier and Enquirer gives the following as the latest returns received when that paper went to press on Friday morning. They are sufficient to determine beyond a doubt the political complexion of the House.

	Whig.	Loco.	Whig	Loco.
Albany,	301		535	
Columbia,		223	537	
*Cayuga,	174		200	
*Chenango,	253		300	
Dutchess,		109	800	
*Fulton,	168		100	
Greene,		341	500	
*Herkimer,		1296	1400	
*Jefferson,	473		180	
†Montgomery,		565	400	
*Madison,	16		400	
*Ontario,	1301		600	
*Oneida,		688	1200	
Onundaga,		87	600	
*Otsego,		881	1000	
*Oswego,	110		300	
Orange,	537		1300	
Rockland,		1045	900	
Rensselaer,	205		260	
Sullivan,		208	182	
Schenectaday,	72		232	
Saratoga,	385		300	
*Seneca,		89	300	
Ulster,	154		280	
*Wayne,	197		200	
*Washington,	1994		1000	
Westchester,		362	934	

*From a slip of the Albany Argus.
†One of the Whig candidates for Assembly is elected in this county.

According to the above, the Whig loss in the Assembly is as follows:
Ulster 2; Albany 3; Rensselaer 3; Schenectady 2; Fulton 1; Saratoga 2; Oswego 2; Jefferson 3; Madison 3; Chenango 3; Cayuga 3; Wayne 2—28. Whig gain in Montgomery, 1.

GREAT FIRE IN BARRE.—Thirteen hundred gallons of spirituous liquors were burnt on the green in Barre, Massachusetts, a few days since. The liquors consisted of several retailers who promised to give up the business of selling on condition that the temperance people would buy what they had on hand.

A few nights since a negro fellow was shot by a boy thirteen years of age while entering his mother's house in Springfield, near Vicksburg. The negro had been hunted off before, and returning, made his way up to the door in the dead of the night, when the boy shot him.

The Texian Congress have directed a marble bust of Senator Walker of Miss. who made the motion in the U. S. Senate for the recognition of the independence of Texas, and a portrait of Senator Preston, who seconded the motion, to be placed in the capitol of that Republic.

Prince Albert is said to be very expert at catching flies—an amusement which he generally practices in stormy weather, when his precious health might be endangered by going out. There is no man so stupid, but has a genius for something.—*Sax. Reg.*

LOCO FOCO FESTIVAL.—The Loco Focos at Gettysburg, Pa. celebrated the re-election of Porter as Governor of this State, on Thursday last, by a festival. An ox was roasted and demolished on the occasion, and several speakers addressed the multitude. One of the orators, under the excitement of the joyous occasion, indulged in a great many indecent personalities, and made such unjust and offensive reflections upon certain individuals, as not only to disgust every one present possessing any refinement of feeling, but so exasperated one of the parties whom he attacked, as to induce the latter to treat him to a caning. As soon as the operation was commenced, the orator took to his heels and made a lodgement for himself in a second story bed chamber of a dwelling near at hand, from which, however, he was soon ejected, and was compelled to make a precipitate retreat through the back yard and alley, and take shelter under the roof of a friend.

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.—A balloon ascension was made from St. Louis on the 9th ult., by Mr. S. Hobart, accompanied by a young lady. After the balloon had attained the height of two miles, Mr. H. wished to descend, but found the valve cord was bound fast in the neck of the balloon, which hung in folds, pressing on the small hoop overhead. In this difficulty, the bold adventurer climbed up the cords to the hoop, and, resting upon it, disentangled the valve cord, which was necessary to give him command of the balloon. He then descended, and made a safe landing about eight miles from the city.

SUGAR OF LEAD.—The Milwaukee Journal says that a large and rich body of lead of ore has been discovered on Sugar River.

Riot and Excitement at New Haven.

The students at Old Yale have been creating a disturbance of a very serious character at N. Haven and have disgraced themselves by an outrage upon public property which is attended with public danger, and at the same time it is unjustifiable and infamous in its character. It appears that on Saturday last the Fire Department of that city turned out with their engines for inspection and review. An attempt was made to try the power of the machines upon the Central Church, for which purpose it was necessary to lay two trains of hose across the upper Green, but the students who were engaged in playing at foot ball upon the Green determined that the hose should not be laid across the Green, and in the face of the public authorities who had assembled to witness the performance, successfully kept possession of the Green and drove off the department.

But the quarrel did not end here. Soon after 12 o'clock on Sunday night, a gang of students in disguise made a rush upon the engine house, and almost entirely demolished a beautiful machine, called the Washington, which was entirely new and ornamented with a beautiful portrait of the Father of his country. About two hundred feet of hose were also deliberately cut up and destroyed.

While this was going on the city watch rallied, but were assailed with brickbats and other missiles, and so overpowered by numbers that their services were inefficient, and it was not until the alarm bells were rung and the citizens began to turn out that the rioters dispersed.

The College Faculty view these circumstances with deep regret, and have come promptly forward and offered to repair all damages, and will exercise all the means in their power to prevent a repetition of such offences.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Movements of Santa Anna.

Santa Anna, it is said has declared himself Dictator of Mexico, and has promised to reconstitute the constitution of 1824. Other accounts say that he was in treaty with Bustamante, but that his real object was to assume all power. "He arrived at the capitol with his troops, on the night of the 2d September, about three o'clock, captured by assault the fort of San Francisco one of the strongest holds of Bustamante, and also the fort of St. Geronimo.—Most of the officers and men captured, immediately enrolled themselves among Santa Anna's party. On the 3d, President Bustamante, with 1500 infantry and 500 cavalry, attacked one of the posts of Santa Anna, but being resisted by 500 men of the corps of Puebla and Argus, was repulsed with great loss, and retired leaving on the ground his killed and wounded.—Gen. Galindo on the same day with 700 men, abandoned the cause of Bustamante and joined Santa Anna. The Censor says that at the last accounts General Santa Anna had completed the besieging line around the capitol with the prospect of its early surrender.—*Pa. Inquirer.*

Horrid effects of Rum!

On Sunday morning the 24th, Mr. George Vandayne of Pequannc township, in this county, aged about 30 years, was found lying on the fire in his own house, literally roasted to death. On Saturday evening he purchased a quart of whiskey as usual "to keep Sunday," and during the night, whilst intoxicated, flogged his wife. On Sunday morning he plied the bottle again and his wife, fearing another flagellation during his intoxication took her only child and went to a neighbor's a few rods distant, leaving him sitting in a chair by the fire. Sometime after an unusual smoke was seen pouring from Vandayne's chimney when Mrs. V. and some of the neighbors went to the house and discovered him lying on the fire lifeless, with his breast, bowels and body so burned that it was with difficulty he could be removed.—*Jerseyman.*

A "PHILADELPHIA LAWYER" IN A SNARE.—A singular incident occurred at the Philadelphia Court of Sessions a few days since. A man named Maxwell, it seems, had been convicted for the larceny of a promissory note, and when brought up to receive sentence, the Court told him that if he would give up the note to the lawful owner, his sentence should be mitigated from three years to six months. The prisoner was willing to do so, but said the note was in the hands of his counsel, Dan'l. McLaughlin, Esq. Mr. McLaughlin was then called upon, but he had concluded to hold on the note to satisfy some demands of his own, and refused to give it up. The Judge then ordered him to give bail for his appearance on a charge of receiving stolen property, and also a rule to be entered by the clerk to show cause why Dan'l. McLaughlin should not be stricken from the roll of practising attorneys.—*[Express.*

Valuable Discovery.

Kennel Coal.—The Pittsburg American states that Messrs. Reynolds & Shunk, who are building a Furnace on Red Bank Creek, near the Allegheny river, have discovered, in the immediate vicinity of their works, one of the largest bodies of this kind of coal that is known in our country. A friend describes it as lying in a solid body, and opening on the breast of the hill, fourteen feet in depth. This description of coal, from being free from sulphur, which is never the case with bituminous or anthracite, will, we have no doubt, be capable of being converted to great and important uses in the manufacturing of iron. The discovery of a mineral of this description is of very great value. It has heretofore been found in small veins, but this is the first discovery that has been made of so large and valuable a body.

Balt. Sun.

The expenses of sweeping the streets of N. York for 1841 are estimated at \$150,000.

Iron.

We see by the annual statement of the Secretary of the Treasury that six millions three hundred and ninety-seven thousand, three hundred and seventy dollars' worth of bar iron alone, was imported into the United States during the last year, besides articles manufactured of iron, amounting to one million, twelve thousand three hundred and twelve dollars, making in the aggregate 7 millions, 4 hundred and nine thousand 7 hundred and eighty-two dollars. Here is between seven and eight millions of dollars exported in one year to pay for an article of which we have at home an inexhaustible supply. We need no stronger argument in favor of a protective tariff than this fact alone. In our mountains are found inexhaustible bodies of coal, lime and iron ore lying in close contiguity, and all that is needed for their development is the fostering aid of the government. Give us a protective tariff and we will soon find the hills and valleys of Pennsylvania ringing with the busy din of the manufacturer, and the Valley of the Susquehanna smoking with numerous furnaces daily pouring out the mineral wealth of Montour's Ridge. We hope to see the attention of our manufacturers and mechanics drawn to this subject—it is one of vital importance to their interests as well as to every friend of American industry. We hope that the press throughout the country will speak out upon the subject—let those who doubt our ability to manufacture a sufficient supply of iron for our own consumption, visit Columbia County, where they will find sufficient iron imbedded in Montour's Ridge to supply the United States for ages.—*Danville (Pa.) Democrat.*

UNPARALLELED CASE OF IMPRISONMENT FOR SABBATH-BREAKING!—On the morning of the 23d ult. we were witness to something which seemed to be unparalleled in the history of Judicial proceedings. Mary Baldwin and Clarissa Mitchel, of Ridgeberry township, between eleven and twelve years of age, were brought from prison by Sheriff Stevens, on a writ of habeas corpus, before Judges Goodwin and Laporte, to procure their discharge from the custody of the Sheriff. It appears that the little girls had been complained of by a fellow by the name of John Owen, for "hallooing and making a great noise on Sunday" on their return from Sabbath school, and that a Mr. Justice Pettegill, had sent them off in the custody of the constable to the county jail in default of payment of a fine of \$4 50 each, which the said imbecile Justice of the Peace COMMANDED the constable to demand of them or to collect the same out of their LITTLE GIRLS, "goods and chattels!" After a full hearing of the case, they were promptly discharged by the Judges upon the ground—first: of their infancy—and second of the illegality of the whole proceeding. We have no time for comment upon this extraordinary case. At present we can only add that it is lucky for Messrs. Owen and Pettegill that they live among the peace-loving people of Bradford county, rather than with the squatter of Mississippi valley, where lynch law is fashionable!—*Towanda Democrat.*

DEATH AMONG PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS. In no preceding period in the history of our church, have we been called, in so short a space, to witness the death of so many useful ministers. Since April last ten have fallen. Seven of these were of the Southern part of the Church, viz: Messrs. Baxter, Jones, Holman, Phelps, Breckenridge, Soss, and Winchester; two were from Pennsylvania, viz.: Messrs. Tait and Terry, and one fr Linn, from Ohio. Messrs. Sloss and Winchester were both members of the last General Assembly. This is a mournful memento. We stand still and reverently acknowledge the had of God and at the same time plead with him to spare his church, withhold his hand, and send down his most precious blessings.—*Presbyterian.*

PORK.—It is said that pork will be lower this season than it has been for some years. There are large quantities of pork and bacon now on hand in Cincinnati, Louisville, &c., for which there is but a limited demand, and the price has consequently fallen 3 or 3 1-2 cts. per lb. This discourages dealers from buying the new stock except at a low price. From prospects, new pork will not bring over \$2 per 100 pounds.—*Newark Daily.*

The Canton, Miss. Creole says, four persons in a family in that County were recently poisoned by the mixing of the seed of the Jamestown weed with their coffee. The persons were very ill, but recovered after medical aid. Supposed to be the wicked act of the cook.

GREAT POWDER MILL.—The Pittsburg Gazette recently contained a particular description of an extensive Powder Mill just put in operation two miles below the city on the banks of the Monongahela. It is erected on new and perfectly secure principles, and belongs to Mr. Andrew Watson. It embraces eleven spacious buildings, a boiler, store, and engine house, mill, pressing, graining, glazing and drying houses. It is an extensive and most perfect establishment. The Gazette adds:

Eleven buildings are now completed. The principal range front 700 feet on the Monongahela, and are bedded at the rear and ends in a high bank of earth excavated for the purpose. They stand about 100 feet apart. The front and roofs of wood, the back end wall stone two feet thick, so built against the earth that in case of explosion its force may be spent towards the river, removing the wood work and leaving the rear end walls unharmed. There is a rail road along the whole front of these buildings, for transporting the materials of the manufactured articles from one building to another in the progress of the manufacture.

Henry Clay.

The citizens of Lexington, Va. recently invited Mr. Clay to partake with them a Public Dinner, which he felt constrained to decline. But several invitations had been sent out before Mr. Clay was heard from, and to one of them Hon. EPHRAIM H. FOSTER of Tennessee returned the following spirited and truthful reply:

NASHVILLE, Sept. 30, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge, with my unfeigned thanks for the compliment, your note of the 21st inst. inviting me to attend a festival, to be given in your vicinity, on the 7th of next month, and to join my "Kentucky friends in expressions of confidence and regard for the pre-eminent service rendered by the Hon. HENRY CLAY, to the great Whig cause of America, during the recent session of Congress."

If I know my heart aright, my zeal in support of the cause and the principles you propose chiefly to honor by your festival, had its origin in the most solemn and patriotic convictions. Recent untoward events, unhappily calculated to impede for a moment the onward march of that cause and the speedy operation of one of its most vital principles—inspire, rather than abate my ardor. My motto is, that "nothing is done, while any thing remains to be done." The pleasure therefore, of participating with you on an occasion so proper in itself, and at the same time, so full of justice to the "pre-eminent" claims of a great and distinguished public servant, would not suffer me to excuse myself by any common-place apology; and I regret exceedingly, the indispensable duties here, which compel me to forego a gratification I would otherwise eagerly embrace. But the opportunity suits, and the necessities that plead my absence from your meeting, do not deny me ample leisure to drop a passing tribute to the character and the fearless spirit of your illustrious guest.

For more than thirty years past, the history of Mr. Clay's life is conspicuously interwoven in almost every page of his country's history; and although it has accorded with the dictates of my humble judgment to differ with him on some of the essential topics that have divided the public attention, I have, nevertheless, entertained for him personally, sentiments of profound admiration. In the end, when these exciting questions were settled or superseded by others of far greater magnitude, and a diversity of opinion or determination, changed the relations of former political associates, I found myself, with a great multitude of my ancient friends, battling at his side, and successfully struggling with a party, mainly headed and sustained by the unconquerable energies of his eminent and truly gifted mind. In this honorable alliance, a more unrestrained intercourse has satisfied me of the purity of his political life; and I do not any longer hesitate in subscribing to those extraordinary and unrivaled virtues which give him the enviable pre-eminence it is now his fortune to enjoy.

Honest of purpose, and yet not more honest than determined, Mr. Clay scorns both subterfuge and contrivance; and preferring defeat to duplicity, he boldly encounters his adversary in open field. He practices that frankness which others only boast, and his firmness, bordering on the extreme of that necessary virtue, is seldom persuaded to yield or to temporize, although it might be, that a timely appearance of submission, would purchase the success of an enterprise. Such I conceive him to be—the man you design to honor by your festival—a citizen destined to be ever illustrious in the annals of the Republic.

It had been better, perhaps, for himself and the country, if he had early learned to conceal an excess of honorable emotion, which alone has hitherto checked his high career; better, by far, for that same country, if the people would happily resolve, in their selections for exalted station, to pass by the faults of an ingenuous nature, and prefer a man for the acts of his life, rather than take another on untried professions. In the one way we have a security which seldom fails us—in the other, there lies not infrequently, beneath a plausible surface, a hidden purpose of ambition, which kisses but to betray, and then betrays without a blush. Under a government like ours, where the national fabric literally rests upon popular confidence and affection, examples of the latter kind destroy the public temper, and lessen the chances of success in our great political experiment. And if, unfortunately, the history of the day in which we live, may be supposed to unfold a precedent, closely allying itself with these pernicious examples, may we not indulge a confident hope, that an intelligent and self-governing people will, in due season, detect the alarming abuse, and in the signal punishment of its guilty authors, correct an evil which strikes at the root of our free institutions. I tender to the assembly that shall surround your festive board, the salutations of a distant friend, who is with them in heart and sentiment, and to yourselves individually, assurances of the sincere and unqualified regard of,

Dear Sirs, Yours, truly,
EPHRAIM H. FOSTER.
To the Committee of Invitation.

GREAT SPEED AND ACCOMMODATION.—Preparations are making for building one of the most splendid steamboats in the world. Her speed is not to be less than 30 miles per hour. She will accommodate 1000 passengers with state rooms. Length of keel 325 feet. This boat will be built on an entirely new principle. Instead of the cumbersome water wheel she will use a newly invented propeller. She is to ply between this city and Albany the ensuing season. The building of this magnificent steam palace will be under the direction of Captain Fellows, her intended commander.

N. Y. Sun.